

Destructive Fire.

A little before 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon a fire broke out in the vicinity of Front and Orange streets, which proved to be the most destructive that has visited this town for several years, and at one time threatened to be still more ruinous.

We learn that the fire originated in the old Cooper's shop on the corner of Orange and Front streets. There was nothing in the shop but some loose cotton which had been taken from a wrecked vessel and was scattered out to dry. The Messrs. Worth, by whom the shop was used, inform us that to the best of their knowledge no fire had been in the building for months. Two small negro boys had been in the house shortly before the fire occurred, and were in the street in front of it when Mr. Bunn's boy discovered the fire and gave the alarm. There is no conjecture as to how the fire started.

The fire must have spread very rapidly, as was to be expected from the combustible character of the sheds and wooden building in the vicinity. When we got down, a very few minutes after the alarm had been given, we found everything on the West side of Front street, between Orange street and the large brick warehouse occupied by Dr. Worth, and Messrs. T. C. & B. G. Worth, in flames, and the sparks or flakes of fire from the tall house attached to the "Fire King" engine house had set fire to the steeple of the Presbyterian Church, which was of wood. For some time hopes were entertained that the Church might be saved, but these hopes had soon to be abandoned. In a comparatively short time the interior of the building was in flames, and the houses in the vicinity were in imminent danger of burning, from which nothing but the most strenuous exertions on the part of citizens and the fire department could have saved them.

The only dwelling house that we know to have been burned was a wooden building next door, we think, to the engine house, and was occupied by Mr. Fitzgerald. Mrs. Fitzgerald, who was in delicate health, was with her young infant, barely saved. None of the furniture was saved.

Messrs. T. C. & B. G. Worth think that their loss will probably be six thousand dollars. Among the property burned was about 70 hhds. of molasses, a quantity of fish, plaster, cement, and a variety of merchandise.—The insurance is believed to be sufficient to cover the loss.

The buildings destroyed on Orange street, Water street and the West side of Front street were of comparatively little value. We hardly know what figure to name. The Presbyterian Church was a good plain building, and contained a very fine organ which cost \$2,500 a year ago.

Since writing the above we have received the following estimate of the loss in detail:

T. C. & B. G. Worth \$6,500, in goods we believe, fully insured; J. Jenkins, of Fayetteville, who owned the old buildings, \$2,000; M. Fitzgerald, \$400 in furniture; Presbyterian Church, \$17,000; L. F. Bunn, \$500 in painting materials; B. W. Beery, \$350 models, etc.; S. B. Kahnweiler, \$1,500 in injury to furniture, covered by insurance; J. Loeb, \$1,500 damage to house next north of the Church. The whole damage will not vary far from \$30,000. There is a further loss to the town by the burning of the engine house.

We have already referred to the exertions of citizens and of the fire department. It is easy to blame, but the fact was apparent last evening that but for the noble exertions made, the whole square on which the Church stood must have gone. As usual the Howard Relief Company was doing noble service.

The Presbyterian Church, as a tablet on its front informs us, had been burned down in May, 1819.

The Sickles Case.

On Monday at 12 o'clock Mr. Graham closed his opening speech for the defence, which he had commenced on Saturday. His positions were mainly as already stated. He went on to detail the circumstances relied upon by the defence as going to show that the feelings of Sickles towards Key had been uniformly those of kindness and friendship up to the final discovery of the great wrong which Key had done him. Even the very week before—little over a day previous, this had been the case. There could therefore be no premeditation, no long cherished malice, but the reverse. The discovery of the criminality of the parties—the written confession of one—the fearful state of mind into which Sickles was thrown—the appearance of Key before Sickles' door while the feelings of the latter were wrought up to the highest pitch, are all dwelt upon. Indeed, some of the details so dwelt upon, are rather too pertinent for our humble columns. Of the criminal relations of Key and Mrs. Sickles, there appears to be no question.

Mr. Wm. Badger, Navy Agent at Philadelphia, John B. Haskins, Member of Congress from New York, and Mr. Dougherty of Philadelphia, were examined with a view of showing the friendly relations existing between Key and Sickles up to the very eve of the tragedy.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., being the 8th day of this trial, John J. McElhiney, John D. Hoover, Captain Goddard, Rev. Smith Pyne, Hon. Robert J. Walker, Francis Mohun and Bridget Duffy were called and examined for the defence. McElhiney and Hoover testified to the intimacy between Key and Sickles; also to the fact that this intimacy had been interrupted in March, 1858, owing to certain reports intimating the existence of improper relations between Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles; this interruption was only temporary, Sickles expressing the utmost confidence in Key's honor.

Rev. Smith Pyne had seen Sickles at five o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the day preceding Key's death. Noticed the witness of his appearance.

Hon. Robert J. Walker had seen Sickles just after the death of Key. Never had witnessed so terrible emotion displayed by any other person as that evinced by Sickles at that time; his condition was horrible. His sense of shame and disgrace appalling.

Bridget Duffy testified to the interview between Mr. and Mrs. Sickles on the Saturday preceding Key's death. She identifies the confession spoken of as having been made by Mrs. Sickles. She saw Mrs. Sickles writing on the sheet of paper produced; knows the hand-writing to be that of Mrs. S. She, Bridget, together with O. M. Ridgeley, attest the document as subscribing witnesses.

The confession of Mrs. Sickles admits the existence of an improper intimacy between herself and Key. She states that she visited a house on 15th street, either with Key, or for the purpose of meeting Key, the object of these meetings being criminal indulgence. This arrangement commenced in the latter part of January, although the criminal intimacy commenced in April or May of 1858.

During a part of the testimony Sickles was so much affected that he had to be carried out for a short time.

The Washington Union.

The Union establishment has passed into the hands of George W. Bowman, Esq., the late Superintendent of public printing. Mr. Bowman's name is at the head of the paper as Editor and Proprietor, and the name has been changed to "The Constitution." The new proprietor says that he is sole and absolute owner, and he and he only is responsible for the course of the paper.

The steamer Southern Star, built at Murfreesboro, N. C., and chartered for the Paraguay expedition, has been sold to the United States for forty thousand dollars.

The Department of State at Washington has no official information of the settlement of the difficulty with Paraguay.

Mr. Everett's Oration.

Last evening Thalian Hall was filled by an attentive audience, eager to listen to the Washington Oration of Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.

At 8 o'clock Mr. Everett accompanied by a Committee of citizens, appeared upon the stage and was introduced to the audience by Geo. Davis, Esq., whose eloquent though brief remarks formed a fitting prelude to the splendid composition of the distinguished speaker.

Mr. Everett is, we believe, sixty-five years of age, tall, rather portly than otherwise, his hair, trimmed short, is nearly white, and we learn from those who have heard him before, that either advancing years or illness have considerably subdued the vigor of his tones and the energy of his delivery. His features, those of a cultivated gentleman, have been or will be made familiar to most through the portraits of him which have been published.

We have no desire to attempt any sketch of Mr. Everett's address, further than to glance at a very few points. He spoke of three eras in Washington's life—when he fought in the old French war; when he took command of the American forces, and when he retired from that command. He spoke of what he denominated the age of Washington; reviewed the history of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century; enumerated the great things that had been done, and the great men that had figured within that space of time to which future ages would turn as the era of Washington; contrasted the character of the American hero and statesman with that of Peter the Great of Russia, Frederick the Great of Prussia, or Napoleon the Great of France.

He spoke of the achievements of England in the eighteenth century, planting broad and deep the foundations of Empire in the Western wilds of America by the expulsion of the French, and in Hindostan by the battle of Plassey, in which Lord Clive defeated the multitudinous hosts of the Nawab, and virtually conquered for his country the empire of the great Mogul. One century after, we find the plains of India deluged with blood and stained with crime, while the Western wilds that had formed the bone of contention on this Continent, have grown into the flourishing States of the West.

From Major Washington's visit to Venango, down to the last stage of President Washington's life, the speaker followed that great man's career, dwelling with impressive skill upon the great and good points of his character. Better still than his comparison and contrast of the character of Washington with that of the great men of his own immediate day, was the episode in which he turned back to John, Duke of Marlboro', the wildest statesman, the most astute diplomatist, the greatest captain of his day; yet a dishonest man—faithless to his sovereign—a traitor to his country, and a robber of the brave soldiers whose strong arms gave him victory. He pictured in glowing language the beauty and the grandeur of "Blenheim," the seat which national gratitude or kingly extravagance had given to the great but man—naming it after that "famous victory." After all, Blenheim, with its storied urn and animated bust—its pompous eulogy and lying praise, could only serve to perpetuate the shame and infamy of John Churchill.

But away on the banks of the calm Potomac, there rose a humble mansion,—bought with no money wrung from the hands of an oppressed and reluctant people—a mansion in which the Father of His Country lay quietly and well with his beloved Martha—from which he passed away peacefully to the bosom of his God. Around that humble mansion clustered hallowed recollections unstained by aught that could dim their purity. That home the women of America sought to secure, that they might guard it as a sacred trust, restore it to the pristine beauty and simplicity in which its great owner had left it, and transmit it as a sacred heritage to their children forever.

In the course of his oration, Mr. Everett alluded very feelingly to Washington's last and most emphatic advice to his countrymen, to preserve the Union of the States. He drew himself a most painful picture of the probable effects of disunion.

The audience was the fullest we have ever seen in Wilmington. We should think the receipts will not vary much from a thousand dollars. We believe all were pleased, many delighted, none dissatisfied; although some, perhaps, looked for a rather different style of speaking—more, perhaps, of what is generally regarded as oratory—more stirring, more declamatory. The address was highly polished, beautiful in conception, chaste, yet magnificent in execution—the work of a scholar, a rhetorician, faultlessly delivered, too faultlessly for an orator, perhaps, for oratory is never finished—it suggests more than it directly conveys—its apparent failures are sometimes its most effective points—its seeming—mayhap its real forgetfulness, make us, too, forget—carry us away—lead our feelings captive—we cease to mark gesture or tone; we feel but do not analyze our feelings. Mr. Everett may be, perhaps, is something more or higher than an orator, but he is also something different.

Daily Journal, 12th inst.

The proceedings of the meeting held last evening at the Court House, will be found in our columns. We have little or nothing to add. We have already said our say. We have devoted some considerable space to the advocacy of this movement, thinking it calculated to advance the interests of the town and supply a want which we supposed to exist. Others, having greater experience and a larger interest than we have, think differently, or appear to do so. We do not wish to make ourselves unduly officious or obtrusive on this subject, and shall, therefore, refrain from any further appeals. If our citizens want to build this Hotel, they can build it; if they don't want to build it, we could not make them do so, if we were to write until doomsday. Everybody knows, or is presumed to know, his own business best, and likes to take his own way about it. If the Hotel can be built we will be much pleased, if it cannot, we can't help it. We shan't quarrel with our neighbors, that is certain.—Daily Journal, 13th inst.

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There appears to be little doubt that Mr. Buchanan will attend the next commencement at our University. The fact brings forcibly to our mind the loss that the country at large has sustained by the death of Hon. A. V. Brown, Postmaster General, who was to accompany the President. In Mr. Brown's case the visit to Chapel Hill would have been a returning to the scenes of his youth and early manhood.

Mr. Brown, however, has been suddenly cut down, and the President who was his senior, must be content to finish his journey alone—warned by the absence of his intended companion of his summer trip, that his time too, may come at any moment.

Board of Internal Improvements.

Gov. Ellis, President ex-officio of the above board, has summoned the members to meet at Raleigh on the 26th ult.

Mr. Kelley has laid on our table a copy of the Ladies' American Magazine for May 1859, apparently a very fair publication and promptly in the field. \$2 a year.

Hon. Wm. W. Hawks, a son of the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, of New York, died at his residence in Klamath county, California, on the 8th of March. He was a native of Hillsboro, N. C., aged 33 years.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.—The following notice was taken from the door of a piny woods log cabin "red eye" restaurant, somewhere on the line of the Muscogee railroad, a few days since, and handed to us for publication. We insert it verbatim et literatim:

NOT

no credit at this place now. But Gentlemen and ladies come in one and all on you

Feb 2—1859

For the Journal.

In pursuance of a call by the Directory of the Wilmington Hotel Company, the stockholders assembled in the Court Room last evening.

A. A. Brown, Esq. was called to the Chair, and A. D. Cazaux appointed Secretary.

Majority of the stock being represented the Directors, through their President, A. A. Brown, Esq., explained the object of the meeting, and that the Directors recommended the selection of the lot of Mrs. Pitts, on Front street, as the most suitable, and that the price was \$11,000—terms \$3,500 in cash, \$2,000 in stock, and balance (5,500) on bond and mortgage. After discussion, participated in by several gentlemen, Jas. C. McRae offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Stockholders in this Company approve of the selection made by the Directors of the lot known as the Pitts lot, and hereby authorize them to confirm the conditional purchase of it, should they in their judgment deem it expedient, and unless the friends of some other suitable location come forward and by subscription of stock, or by other substantial considerations, offer superior inducements for the selection of such other location.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

A. A. BROWN, Chairman.

A. D. CAZAUZ, Secretary.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., APRIL 13TH, 1859.

Messrs. Editors:—

The Journal of the 11th inst. is an article signed "D. S." noticing an article from the "Sentinel" (A. A. Brown) noticed several other papers, among them, the "Wilmington Herald." As an act of justice to Maj. O. R. Kenan, upon whom the "Sentinel" article reflects, will the "Sentinel" and those who have copied the article, do Maj. Kenan the kindness to publish the article of "J. D. S." and also the following statement:

"The slave Owen was brought here during our (D. S.) Superior Court week, and confined in the County Jail. Solicitor Mr. Houston, with whom was associated D. C. McRae, Esq. and Hon. W. H. Washington, first sent a bill of indictment against the boy Owen, and the two boys, Clem and Andrew, before the grand jury."

A true bill as to Clem and Andrew was returned to the Court, and the boys Clem and Andrew convicted. The grand jury returned a true bill as to Owen. Thereupon it was moved by the State's counsel to send the boys Clem and Andrew before the grand jury, and the Court allowed, and a separate bill charging the boy Owen with the murder of Mr. Boyett, was sent to the grand jury. Upon this bill also the grand jury returned "not a true bill." It was then moved in open Court by the counsel for the boy Owen, that he be discharged from custody; when it was opposed by the counsel for the State, who stated that they should ask to bind him over to the next term of the Court. The Court set the case for hearing the next day, granting an order to summon witnesses on both sides. For the State Mr. Solicitor Houston, D. C. McRae, Esq., and Hon. W. H. Washington appeared; and for the defendant, H. L. Holmes, J. N. Stallings and W. A. Allen, Esqs. The boys Clem and Andrew were taken into custody, and the further prosecution of the matter appearing so manifest an outrage upon the rights of Maj. Kenan, and the character of the boy Owen, the State's counsel rose with all the magnanimity of his soul and remarked that he should pursue this matter no farther. That he could now perfectly understand the action of the grand jury, and he thought it true that he was satisfied. Owen was discharged, and thus the matter ended. I should not have troubled you with this statement but for the reason that since so much has been said in regard to the matter, I deem it proper that the public should have the whole case. The "Sentinel" article evidently implies a censure upon Maj. Kenan. His character is above reproach, where he is known, and it is to be hoped that the paper which has impudently called the "Sentinel" article will insert "J. D. S.'s" article, and also this. Having been employed by Maj. Kenan as counsel for the boy Owen very soon after the murder about which there has been so much excitement and just indignation in our community against the fiendish perpetrators of the foul deed, whoever they might be, I have reason to know that Maj. Kenan will have nothing in the matter with the view to obstruct the due execution of the law, and would not have sent his boy to Alabama but for the reason that he felt sure that nothing could be brought against him implicating him.

Truly, WM. A. ALLEN.

PLANTING IMPLEMENTS.—It is manifest to every southern planter that the system of cultivation necessary to good and remunerative crops is a peculiar one; hence the necessity and importance of implements corresponding peculiar that are to be used upon the plantation. What we mean is, implements of husbandry should originate with those who know their use and importance, should be conceived and manufactured expressly for the work they are to perform, and that the instrument suited to the working of a northern farm, though fully suited to the work there, may prove wholly worthless to us; at least, may occasion a great deal of loss in money and time. Every planter, who gives himself up to a proper study of his business, knows precisely what kind of implements suits him. How much better it would be then for each and every one to design such as are precisely of the kind wanted, take the model to some good smith and have the precise thing made. It would save a vast deal of tinkering on northern work to make it answer, and a great deal of vexation of spirit, which every one who has ever been so willingly relieved from. Besides there is a pleasant independence about the matter—'tis beneficial to the mind—makes one feel he is living and working to some purpose.

Let a planter have such implements as he knows will answer his ends, manufactured under his direction for the different kinds of work he has to do, and he will be as equally as well as his neighbor, and will be able to do as much as he can be easily attained—to stand still when it requires little or no effort to move ahead—to wander off for elements of good, when every needful one surrounds and is with him all the time, and to purchase implements of husbandry, which are manufactured elsewhere just for money and without an eye to their adaptation to the work, when he can so easily get right at his own door—just the kind he wants—by the use of his own extra application of mind, and a very little attention to the ramification of his business. This is a matter which deserves the attention of the southern planter, and one which should be more particularly carried out. [Southern Rural Gentleman.]

Later from Havana.—Immense Destruction of Sugar and Key West on the 10th, arrived here this afternoon.

The slave girl Tyrant had been condemned at Key West; the salvage amounting to 40 per cent., and the remaining 60 per cent. was to be divided among the United States revenue officers.

At Havana sugars were buoyant.

Maretz's Opera Troupe came passengers in the Isabel.

An extensive fire had occurred in the western portion of Cuba, consuming a large amount of sugar and other property. The loss is not estimated, but a despatch from Savannah says that at least 20,000 boxes of sugar were destroyed.

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—It is understood that the Cabinet have unanimously agreed on strong measures for the solution of the Nicaragua entanglement, and that the Paraguay squadron will be employed to force a recognition of our transit rights with the same vigor which marked the adjustment of the great crisis. The American mails and passengers, if necessary, will be protected from sea to sea, when the American Transit Company shall re-establish its line of communication through to California, and until complete guarantees are obtained from Nicaragua.

From Mexico.—Recognition of the Juarez Government by the U. S. Minister.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—The steamer Tennessee has arrived from Vera Cruz with dates to the 6th.—Hon. Mr. McLane, the United States Minister, had recognized the Juarez government, and there was great rejoicing. Dates from the city of Mexico to the 4th say that on the 2d Degollado attacked the capital, but unsuccessfully; some five hundred men being killed on each side. Miramon was at Orizaba.

LONDON ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.—In a lecture recently delivered in England the following curious statistics were communicated concerning the illustrated press:—

Of ten illustrated papers published in London every week, viz:—the Illustrated London News, Illustrated Times, Pencil, London Journal, Reynolds's Miscellany, Cassell's Paper, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Town Talk and Mechanics' Magazine, the aggregate circulation is 1,744,000 copies per week, and the weekly cost of engravings is \$2,300; making a total annual circulation of 90,680,000 copies, and spending \$119,600 per annum upon engravings.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMSHIP CITY OF BALTIMORE.

New York, April 12, 1859.—A. M.

The steamship City of Baltimore arrived this morning from Liverpool, with dates to the 30th ult.

The Peace Congress was expected to meet at Baden, between the 15th and 20th of April. Piedmonte will probably be admitted with a vote.

France, Austria and Sardinia continue their armaments.

The debate on the Reform Bill is progressing in the English Parliament. The Government has staked itself upon the issue.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 30, 1859.

The Cotton market opened firm, but closed quiet and dull. Sales for the past three days 28,000 bales. Speculating 5,000 and exporters 4,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 7 1/16 to 7 3/4 d.

Flour has a declining tendency; prices are easier but quotations unchanged.

Wheat dull, but prices steady; Southern white 10s. 4 10s. 9d.

Corn dull; yellow 5s. 9d. a 5s. 11d. Sugar steady.

Rice steady.

Spirits Turpentine steady at 41s. a 41s. 6d.

Rosin dull at 4s. 6d. a 4s. 7d.

Consols for money closed at 95 1/2 a 95 13-16.

The Sickles Trial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12th.—A. M.

The Sickles trial is progressing. Mr. Graham closed his opening speech for the defence at noon yesterday.

Three witnesses for the defence were examined as to the intimacy between Key and Mrs. Sickles, following Sickles up to his own house, and the occasion of the killing of Key, for the purpose of showing no malice prepense on the part of Sickles.

Reported Insurrection in Cuba.

NEW YORK, April 13.—A. M.

The New York Sun of this morning holds the Cuban flag, and says there is not a doubt that the whole island is now in a state of revolt. A strong expedition left here during the latter part of March.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1859.

The general impression here and in New York is that a revolution in Cuba is very probable if not already progressing. It is believed however that the movement is principally confined to native patriots, but these will be assisted by the Philistine element from the United States as soon as the torch is once lighted.

Our government is not known to be in the possession of any reliable information upon this subject.

Sickles Trial.

Three witnesses for the defence were examined yesterday. Mrs. Sickles' confession was not admitted as evidence.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1859.—A. M.

Yesterday's Cotton market closed firm, with sales of 2,500 bales; Middling Uplands 12 1/2 cents per lb.

Flour firm.

Wheat firm; prime white \$1 80 per bushel.

Corn very dull; yellow 80 a 85 cents per bushel—white, 85 a 90 cents per bushel.

Spirits Turpentine closed firm at 53 a 53 1/2 cents per gallon.

Rosin firm; Common \$1 67 1/2 per bbl.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 14, 1859.

Weather Reports.—7 O'clock 30 M. A. M.

New York, rising hard—close.

Philadelphia, P. M., raining—close.

Baltimore, P. M., and warm.

Washington, D. C., drizzling rain—warm.

Richmond, Va., cloudy; Thermometer 69.

Petersburg, " " " 68.

Norfolk, " " " 66.

Raleigh, N. C., clear, warm. " 76.

Goldsboro, " " " 76.

Kingsville, S. C., " very warm.

Columbia, " " and very warm.

Charleston, " " wind S E; Thermometer 74.

Augusta, Ga., " and very warm.

Savannah, " " wind S W; Thermometer 74.

Macon, " " clear and pleasant.

Columbus, " " clear and warm.

Monrovia, Ala., cloudy—raining.

Prairie Bluff, " raining—warm.

Details of European News by Steamship City of Baltimore.

The steamer Jura's advices reached Liverpool on the 27th, and the Europa arrived next day.

The Peace Congress was expected to meet at Baden between the 15th and the 20th of April. There was nothing definite known as to the meeting, but it was generally believed that the point named had been fixed upon.

England consents to the admission of Sardinia, and it was supposed she would have a seat, but without a vote; and the other Italian States the same.

In Parliament Lord Malmesbury made some explanations in regard to Lord Cowley's mission, and expressed the hope that peace would be maintained.

Less confidence in the preservation of peace was manifested at Paris, Vienna and Turin, where warlike preparations still continued.

The news was continued at Paris, and was having frequent interviews with the Emperor.

The Bourse had been depressed. Three per cent. closed at 68 per 100. The reports of a pending French loan were supposed to have had some influence in producing the depression.

The great reform debate was progressing nightly in Parliament. The vote was to have been taken on the 31st. The ministers had staked their fate on the issue, and the liberal journals considered their resignations as certain.

The Danubian conference was expected to assemble during the week. Its business would be disposed of in two sittings, all the powers interested having agreed to recognize Conzas' election.

The California mail of February 25th had been telegraphed. The news was unimportant. Imports were drooping and freights also. Exchange on London 2s 2 3/4 a 2s 13/4 d.

The advices from Hong Kong are to February 15th. Exchange on London 4s 1d. Freights flat. At Shanghai tea was firm. Exchange 6s 1d a 6s 3d.

Lord Elgin was preparing an expedition to go up the Pearl River.

Death of Billy Bowlegs.—Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—The rumor of the death of Billy Bowlegs, the famous Indian Chief, is confirmed. He died on the 11th ult.

Vera Cruz dates to the 8th says there was great rejoicing; a national salute had been fired, and a military parade in honor of Mr. McLane's recognition of the Juarez government.

The Liberals, at last accounts, were surrounding the capital with a force of 13,000 men. They had cut off the supply of water and provisions. The garrison numbers 6,000 men. Miramon has sent 1,500 men to the capital from Orizaba. The Juarez forces were still pursuing him.

Senor Mata, the Mexican minister, who is still in New Orleans, has received official dispatches confirming the news brought by the steamer Tennessee. He will return to Washington in a few days.

By the Overland Mail.

Operations against the Mohaves.—Advices from British Columbia.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—The overland mail, with San Francisco advices to the 18th ult., has arrived. The steamer Uncle Sam had returned to San Francisco, after landing a portion of the sixth infantry at the mouth of the Colorado. Col. Hoffman was to commence active operations against the Mohave Indians about the 20th of March.

Business was brisk at San Francisco, and the miners were doing well.

The advices from British Columbia and Vancouver's Island were cheering. The British government was making improvements and encouraging immigration. The recognition of the President's message at Guaymas had created much excitement.

—A cargo of 3,000 bushels New Ca. Corn arrived in last, sold at 67 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, quality mixed. Ten-bags, received by railroad, sell at 90 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ of 60 pounds, bags inside.

—The price of this article during the past week remained unchanged, both in regard to a good demand as the firm rates reported in our last—the receipts of wheat amounting to 3,900 tonnes, were fully absorbed by demand, at prices ranging from 35 to 45—the bulk of the

NEW YORK. April 12.—Cotton closed firm—sales of 6,000 bales; middling upland at 17½¢. The market was quiet for most of the day, but toward the close there was some activity, and prices advanced about one-half cent. There were no arrivals from abroad. Exports of the week, 3,564 bales, valued at \$542,789, the equivalent of 11,382 bushels of wheat—the rough—remaining on shipboard not cleared, 1,963 bales. Arrivals of the week, 35,000 bushels, of which 20,000 bushels changed hands, being taken by at from 90 a 96 cents @ bushel.
Sales from on board are effected in small lots at from 88 to 90 cents @ sack for Liverpool ground. There have been recent arrivals of the article, and but a small quantity is now on hand.
WHEAT.—**NEW YORK.** April 12.—Cotton closed firm—sales of 6,000 bales; middling upland at 17½¢. The market was quiet for most of the day, but toward the close there was some activity, and prices advanced about one-half cent. There were no arrivals from abroad. Exports of the week, 3,564 bales, valued at \$542,789, the equivalent of 11,382 bushels of wheat—the rough—remaining on shipboard not cleared, 1,963 bales. Arrivals of the week, 35,000 bushels, of which 20,000 bushels changed hands, being taken by at from 90 a 96 cents @ bushel.
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Uplands, 121; Orleans 121 in transit with 716 for
 Flour closed firm—sales of 14,000 barrels; State
 80; Ohio 80; western 80; southern 85 50 a 85 50.—
 Flour closed dull—sales of 4,000 barrels—southern white,
 11 1/2; 11 1/4; western do., 11 60. Corn closed quiet—
 70,000 bushels; State 70; southern 75 50 a 75 50.—
 Meal closed firm—75 a 87 62; prime 812 50. Lard closed
 11 11 1/2 cents. Whiskey closed firm at 26 cents.
 Sugar closed quiet—71 cents; C. and O. refined fair-
 white at 111 cents. Spirits of Turpentine closed
 1 53 a 53 cents. Rosin closed firm—low number 2,
 1 53 a 53 cents. Steeped and steeped.
 FLOUR.—MOORE, April 12.—Flour closed steady—Howard
 80; Ohio, 82; western 82; City Mills, 85 67 a 86. Wheat
 unchanged—white, 81 50 a 81 75 for good to prime
 80 a 80 80 for good to choice; yellow, 79 50 a 80.
 Provisions closed—corn, 73 a 80 cents. Flour closed
 steady—southern 80, 80 cents; north 81 25. Whiskey
 steady—Ohio, 26 cents.

Marine Intelligence.
 ST OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.
 10—Schr. Magnolia, Nickerson, from New York, to
 passenger; with mizze.
 11—T. F. Larned, Garwood, from New York, to J. H.
 R. C. Worrell, Hubbard, from Baltimore, to Russell

den Franklin, Greenleaf, from Wincasae, Me., to
 and Bourne & Co.; with hay.
 Larnette, Johnson, from Philadelphia, to T. C.
 Susan Emily, Davis, from Boston, to J. & D. McRae
 G. C. Maness, Rabon, from Shallotte, to Anderson
 with naval stores.
 Er Sus, Bush, from Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark.
 Mary Luterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A.
 —Schr. George Davis, from Charleston, to
 Harry Maybee, Higbee, from Charleston, to A. D.
 Firm, Endicot, from New York, to J. & D. McRae
 Aerial, Eddy, from Havana, via Charleston, to G.
 J. Muro; with molasses, syrup, &c.
 Farmer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to
 G. C. Worth.
 Mr. F. Mumby, Cooper, from New York, to A. D.
 with mdze.
 Sarah Cullen, Cullen, from New York, to J. H.

Charles Colgate, Cooper, from New York, to J. H. with mdise.
 J. B. Coverterwise, Rogers, from New York, to J. H. with mdise.
 Northern Light, Lake, from New York, to T. C. with mdise.
 J. H. Clark, Scott, from New York, to E. Murray & Co.; road iron.
 Earl. A. J. DeRossett, Tucker, from New York, to A. S. ; ; ;
 John, McKethan, from Lockwood's Folly, to Anderson, with naval stores.
 Passenger Fanny Letterick, Elder from Fayetteville, to J. H. ; ; ;
 J. Bowman, McFlorie, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall, & Co.
 B. MacRae, Florence, Tope, from New York, to J. & A. ; ; ;
 Mr. Agnes H. Ward, Easterns, from Little River, to Martin ; with naval stores.
 John B. McElvaine, from Havana via Charleston, to W. J. Munro ; with rice and salt.
 Mr. John, Burton, from New York, to E. Murray & Co. ; ; ;
 Mr. Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.
 CLEARED.
 —Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Nichols, from New York, with naval stores, to J. H. ; ; ;
 Logomogom, Case, for Baltimore, via Norfolk, by J. H. with lumber.
 The Sloop, from St. Domingo, by Master ; with ad shingles.
 Cleared Wind, Johnson, for Cuba, by W. M. Harris ;

Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A.
 Ellen Randall, Gore, for Little River, by D. A.
 W. S. Robbins, Peterson, for New York, by J.
 m; with naval stores.
 C. Hulse Conklin, for New York, by A. D. C.
 h naval stores, &c.
 a Belle, Whaley, for Havana, by G. C. & W. J.
 lumber, &c.
 Barque Dorothea Schmal, Cassa, for Rotterdam,
 Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.
 James Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by

G. Worth.
A. Campbelle, Johnson, for New York, by T. C. Worth.
stores.
A. Campbell, Bennett, for Bio de Janeiro, by O.
& Co.; with lumber.
—Schr. Yashti Sharp, Sharp, for Boston, by J H
with naval stores.
—Schr. Yashti Sharp, Sharp, for Boston, by J H
naval stores, for New York, by Willard & Cur-
naval stores.
of Smith, Mills, for New York, by A D Cazaux;
stores.
d, Henderson, for New York, by E Murray & Co;
stores.

rice, cotton, &c.
Southerner, Covert, for Fayetteville, by Allen & Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A E F. Firm, Endicott, for New York, by J. & D. Mc- with naval stores.
ba, Powell, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.; stores, &c.
ean Wave, Veazie, for Boston, by Kidder & Mar- number.
Julia A. Rich, Rinehart, for Fall River, Mass., by

**BÆRHAVE'S
LLAND BITTERS.**
THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

EMPHASIS, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
OPPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND
FEVER AND AGUE,
various affections consequent upon a disordered
STOMACH OR LIVER,
Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains,
Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness,
Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and
other affections, it has in numerous instances proved
official, and in others effected a decided cure.
Purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly

principles, after the manner of the celebrated Hol-
sor, Berhave. Because of its great success in
European States, its introduction into the United
Intended more especially for those of our father-
land and there over the face of this country
meeting with great success among them, I now
the American public, knowing that its truly won-
derful virtues must be acknowledged.
I particularly recommended to those persons whose
may have been impaired by the continuous use
of spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally,
in its effect, it finds its way directly to the seat
of feeling and quickening every nerve, raising up the
soul and quickening every nerve, raising up the

Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it is a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular properties.

CAUTION:

The popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing, not persuaded to buy anything else until you see Beehive's Holland Bitters a fair trial. Once you perceive how infinitely superior it is to all these

at \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. by the

Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co.,
Manufacturing Pharmacists and Chemists
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Remington by WM. H. LIPPITT, HENRY MO-
CER NEARES, and Druggists generally through-
out the country.
No. 322441-1y.

PER BARK AERIAL.
RECEIVED: 300 bbls. choice Cuba Molasses;
100 bbls. " N. O. do.
100 " Muscovado do.
50 " New Orleans Syrup.

GEO. C. & W. J. MUNRO.
1869.

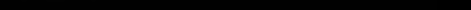
JUST RECEIVED,
25 EXTRA PEARL STARCH;
Adamantine Candles;
Extra Family Flour.

on hand a large assortment of 20, 36 and 40 lb.
Tallow and Tallow Candles, which I will sell on
terms,
O. KELLEY.

The Newbern *Progress* remarks, with truth, that Soter Houston is becoming quite popular in his new sphere. He is bound to be so.

was in her own, or her husband's house. Mr. Aham proceeds to say that "the injured husband and her rushed upon him at the moment of his guilt, and under the influence of frenzy, executes upon him a judgment, which was as just as it was summary." That is

bull-frog—says :— we sat him rummating upon the principle of horizontal propulsion, 'with corn-juice' as motor.



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1. The first part of the document is a title page. It contains the title of the report, the author's name, and the date of the report. The title is "The Impact of Climate Change on the Environment". The author is "John Doe". The date is "January 1, 2023".